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Chauvin Branch - H. W. Fuller, Manager

OUR NEW SERIAL

Note:—Our new serial is a brief narrative and sketch of life in a battalion of one of Lord Kitchener's first armies.

The Experiences Of An American In Kitchener's Mob

Frequent changes were made in the method of training in England, to correspond with changing conditions of modern warfare as exemplified in the trenches. Textbooks on the subject and strategy, which were the honored gospel of the last generation of soldiers became obsolete. Experience gained in the Indian wars, or on the yield in South Africa, was of little value in the trenches in Flanders. The emphasis shifted from open fighting to trench warfare, and the textbook which our officers studied was a typewritten serial issued semi-weekly by the War Office, and which was based on the dearly bought experience of officers at the front.

We spent many a weary night on the hills above Folkestone digging trenches and building dug-outs according to General Staff instructions, and many a rainy one we came home, covered with mud, but happy in the thought that we were approximating, as nearly as could be, the experience of the boys at the front. Bomb-throwing squads were formed, and the best shots in the battalion, the men who had made marksmen's scores at the rifle ranges were given daily instruction in the important business of sniping. More generous provision for the training of machine gun teams was made, but so great was the lack of England in these important weapons, that for many weeks we drilled with wooden substitutes, gaining such knowledge of machine gunnery as we could from the study of our M.G. manuals.

These new studies, coming as an addition to our other work, meant an increased period of training. We were liable to be sent to the front, but we realized by this time that Lord Kitchener was insistent in his demand that the men of the new armies be efficiently trained. Therefore, we worked with a will, and at last, after nine months of monotonous toil, the order came. We were to proceed on active service.

CHAPTER IV

ORDERED ABOARD

One Sunday morning in May we assembled on the barrack square at Aldershot for the last time. Every man was in full marching order. His rifle, the "Short Lee-Enfield," his "Mack IV," his bayonet, the long single-edged blade in general use throughout the British Army. In addition to his arms he carried 12 rounds of ".303" caliber ammunition, an entrenching tool, water-bottle, haversack, containing both emergency, and the day's rations, and his pack, strapped to shoulders and waist in such a way that the weight of it was equally distributed. His pack contained the following articles: a change of clothes, a wooden shirt, two or three pairs of socks, a change of underclothing, a "housewife," the soldiers' wash-bowl, a towel, a cake of soap, and a "hold-all," in which were a knife, fork, spoon, razor, shaving-brush, toothbrush, and comb. All of these were useful and sometimes essential articles, particularly the toothbrush, which Tommy regarded as the best little instrument for cleaning the mechanism of a rifle ever invented. Strapped on top of the pack was the blanket roll wrapped in a waterproof ground sheet; and hanging beneath it, the canteen in its khaki-cloth cover. Each man wore an identification disk on a cord about his neck. It was stamped with his name, regimental number, regiment, and religion. A first-aid field dressing, consisting of an antiseptic gauze pad and bandage and a small vial of iodine, sewn in the lining of his tunic completed the equipment.

Physically, the men were "in the pink," as Tommy says. They were clear-eyed, vigorous, alert, and as hard as nails. With their caps on, they looked the well-trained soldiers which they were; but with caps removed, they resembled so many uniformed convicts, less the prison pallor, "Oversea haircuts" were the last tonsorial art, and for several days previous to our departure, the army hairdressers had been busily vying the close-cutting clippers.

Each of us had received a copy of Lord Kitchener's letter to the troops ordered abroad, a brief, soldierlike statement of the standard of conduct which England expected of her fighting men:—

You are ordered abroad as a soldier of the King to help our French comrades against the invasion of a common enemy. You have to perform a task which will need your courage, your energy, your patience. Remember that the honor of the British Army depends upon your individual conduct. It will be your duty not only to set an example of discipline and perfect steadiness under fire, but also to maintain the most friendly relations with those whom you are helping in this struggle. The operations in which you are engaged will, for the most part, take place in a friendly country, and you can do France and Belgium no better service than in showing yourself, in France and Belgium, in the true character of a British soldier.

Be invariably courteous, considerate, and kind. Never do anything likely to injure or destroy property, and always look upon looting as a disgraceful act. You are sure to meet with a welcome and to be trusted; and your conduct must justify that welcome and

that trust. Your duty cannot be done unless your health is sound. So keep constantly on your guard against any excesses. In this new experience you may find temptations both in wine and in women. You must entirely resist both temptations, and while treating all women with perfect courtesy, you should avoid any intimacy.

Do Your duty bravely.

Fear God.

Honor the King.

KITCHENER

Field Marshal

It was an effective appeal and a constant reminder to the men of the glorious traditions of the British Army. In the months that followed, I had opportunity to learn how deep and lasting was the impression made upon them by Lord Kitchener's first, and I believe his only letter to his soldiers.

The machinery for moving troops in England works without the slightest friction. The men, transport, horses, commissariat, medical stores, and supplies of a battalion are entrained in less than half an hour. Everything is timed to the minute. Battalion after battalion and then after train, we moved out of Aldershot at half-hour intervals. Each train arrived at the port of embarkation on schedule time and pulled up on the docks by the side of a troop transport, great slate-colored liners taken out of the merchant service. Not a moment was lost. The last man was aboard and the last wagon on the crane swinging up over the ship's side as the next train came in.

As the ship by which we moved down the harbor in the twilight, the boys crowding the rail on both sides, taking their farewell look at England—home. It was the last farewell for many of them, but there was no martial music, no waving of flags, no tearful good-byes. Our farewell was as prosaic as our long period of training had been. We were each one a very small part of a tremendous business organization which works without any of the display considered so essential in the old days.

We left England without a cheer. There was not so much as a wave of the hand from the wharf; for there was no one on the wharf to wave, with the exception of a few dock laborers, and they had seen too many soldiers off to the front to be sentimental about it. It was a tense moment for the men, but trust Tommy to relieve a tense situation. As we steamed away from the landing slip, we passed a barge, loaded to the water's edge with coal. Tommy has a song put his every occasion. He enjoys, above all things, giving a ludicrous twist to a "weary" ballad. When we were within hailing distance of the coal barge, he began singing one of this variety: "Keep the Home Fires Burning" to those smutty-faced barge hands. Everyone joined in heartily, forgetting all about the solemnity of the leave-taking.

Tommy is a prosaic chap. This was never more apparent to me than upon that pleasant evening in May when we said good-bye to England. The lights of home were twinkling their farewells far in the distance. Every moment brought us nearer to the great adventure. We were "off to the wars," to take our places in the far-flung battle line. Here was Romance lavishly offering gifts, dearest to the hearts of Youth, offering them to clerks, barbers, tradesmen, drapers' assistants, men who had never known an adventure more thrilling than a holiday excursion to the Isle of Man or a week of cycling in Kent. And they accepted the myth all the while, the native to Englishmen. The eyes of the world were upon them. They had become knight-errant of every schoolgirl. They were figures of heroic proportions to every one but themselves.

French soldiers are conscious of the romantic possibilities offered them by the so-called "divine accident of war." They go forth to fight for Glorious France, France the Unconquerable! Tommy shoulders his rifle and departs for the four corners of the world on a "bloomin' fine little 'oddish' trip." A railway journey and a voyage in one! "Blimey! Not 'arf bad, wot?" Perhaps he is stirred at

The teacher should correlate the work (for the child) of doctor, of parent, of business man, of mother.

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the thought of fighting for "England, Home, and Beauty." Perhaps he does thrill inwardly, remembering a sweetheart left behind. But he keeps it jolly well to himself. He has read me many of his letters home, some of them written during an engagement which will figure prominently in the history of the great World War. "Well, I can't think of anything more now," threads its way through a meager page of commonplace about the weather, his food, and his personal health. A frugal line of cross-marks for kisses, at the bottom of the page, is his only concession to sentiment.

There was, however, one burst of enthusiasm, as we started on our journey, which struck me as being spontaneous, and splendid, and thoroughly English. Outside the harbor we met by our guardians a fleet of destroyers which was to give us safe convoy across the channel. The moment they saw within the men broke forth into prolonged cheering, and there were glad shouts of:—

"There they are, me lads! There's some o' the little old watch dogs wot's keeping 'em bottled up!"

"Good old navy! That's where we got 'em by the throat!"

"Let's give 'em 'Sons of the Sea!"

And did. They sang with a spirit of exaltation which Englishmen rarely betray, which convinced me how nearly the sea and England's position as Mistress of the Seas touch the Englishman's heart of hearts.

"Sons of the Sea, All British born, Sailing the ocean, Laughing foes to sea, They may build their ships, yea lads, And think they know the game: But they can't beat the boys of the bulldog breed Who made old England's name!"

It was a confession of faith. On the sea England can't be beaten. Tommy believes that with his whole soul, and on this occasion he sang it with all the warmth of religious conviction.

Our channel voyage was uneventful. Each transport was guarded by two destroyers, one on either side, the three vessels keeping abreast and about fifty yards apart during the entire journey.

The submarine menace was then at its height, and we were prepared for an emergency. The boats were swung ready for an immediate launching, and all the men were provided with life preservers. But England had been transporting troops and supplies to the firing line for so many months without accident that none of us were at all concerned about the possibility of danger. Further, we were too busy studying "Tommy Atkins's French Manual" to think about submarines. They were putting the final touch on their accent in preparation for to-morrow's landing.

"Alf, 'ow's this? 'Madamaship, avay voo dee pang?"

"Wot do you s'y for 'Gimme a tuffpenny packet o' Nosegay?"

"'Bonjoir, Monseir!" That ain't no dusty, Freddy, wot!"

"Let's try the Marceur's accent it, 'Arp."

"Let Nobby. 'E knows the sounds better'n I do."

"It 'er up, Nobby! We gotta learn that so we can sing it on the march."

"Wite fill I find it in the book. Al right now:—

Allons enfants de la Pat-ree, La jour de glory is arrivay."

Such bits of conversation may be of little interest, but they have the merit of being genuine. All of them were jotted down in my notebook at the times when I heard them.

The following day we crowded into the typical French army troop train, eight coeaux or forty homes to a car, and started on a leisurely journey to the firing line. We traveled all day, at eight or ten miles per hour, through No-mandy. We passed through pleasant towns and villages lying silent in the afternoon sunshine, and scarcely almost passed through the open country fragrant with the scent of apple blossoms. Now and then children waved to us from a cottage window, and in the fields old men and women and girls leaned silently on their hoes or their rakes and watched us pass. Occasionally an old reservist, guarding the railway line, would lift his cap and shout "Vive l'Angleterre!" But more often he would stare at us with a smile, nodding his head courteously but silently to our salutations. Tommy, for all his staid, dogged cheeriness, sensed the tragedy of France. It was a land swept bare of all its fine young manhood. There was no pleasant stir and bustle of civilian life. Those who were left went about their work silently and joylessly. When we asked of the men, we received, always, the same quiet, courteous reply: "A la guerre, Monsieur."

The boys soon learned the meaning of the phrase "a la guerre." It became a battle cry, a slogan. It was shouted back and forth from car to car and from train to train. You can imagine how eager we all were; how we strained our ears, whenever the train stopped, for the sound of the guns. But not until the following morning, when we reached the little village at the end of our railway journey, did we hear them, low muttering like the sound of thunder beyond the horizon. How we cheered at the first faint sound that was to become so deafening, so terrible to us later! It was music to us then; for we were like the others that had come that way. We knew nothing of war. We thought it must be something adventurous and fine. Something to make the blood leap

and the heart sing. We marched through the village and down the poplar lined road, surprised, almost disappointed, to see the neat, well-kept houses, and the pleasant, level fields, green with spring crops. We had expected that everything would be in ruins. At this stage of the journey, however, we were still some twenty-five miles from the firing-line.

During all the journey from the coast we had seen, on every side, evidences of that wonderfully organized branch of the British military system, the Army Service Corps. From the village at which we detained, everything was British. Long lines of motor transport lorries were parked along the sides of the roads, there were great ammunition bases, commissariat supply depots, more repair shops, wheelwright and blacksmiths shops, where one saw none but khaki-clad soldiers engaged in all the noncombatant business essential to the maintenance of large armies. There were long lines of transport wagons loaded with supplies, traveling field kitchens, with chimneys smoking and kettles steaming as they bumped over the cobbled roads, water carts, Red Cross carts, motor ambulances, batteries of artillery, London omnibuses, painted steel grey, filled with troops, seemingly endless columns of infantry on foot, all moving with us, along parallel roads towards the firing line. And most of these troops and supply columns belonged to my own division, one small cog in the British fighting machine.

We advanced towards the war zones in easy stages. It was intensely hot, and the rough cobbled roads greatly increased the difficulty of marching. In England we had frequently tramped for miles to twenty-five miles in a day without fatigue. But the roads there were excellent, and the climate moist and cool. Upon our first day's march in France, a journey of only nine miles, scores of men were overcome by the heat and several died. The suffering of the men was so great, in fact, that a halt was made earlier than had been planned, and bivouacked for the night in the fields.

Life in a battalion on the march proceeds with the same orderly routine as when in barracks. Every man has his own particular employment. Within a few minutes, the level pasture land was converted into a busy community of a thousand inhabitants. We made serviceable little dwellings by lacing together two or three waterproof ground sheets and erecting them on sticks or tying them to the wires of the fences. Latrines and refuse pits were dug under the supervision of the battalion medical officer. The sick were sent for and justice dispensed with the same thoroughness as in England. The days offenders against discipline were punished with what seemed to us unusual severity. But we were now on active service and offences that were trivial in France were looked upon, for this reason, in the light of serious crimes.

Daily we approached a little nearer to our goal, sleeping, at night in the open fields or in the lofts of great rambling farm-buildings. Most of these places had been used as soldiers' billets scores of times before. The walls were covered with the names of men and regiments, and there were many pencilled suggestions as to the best place to go for a basin of "coffay oh lay" as Tommy called it. Every roadside cottage was, in fact, Tommy's tavern. The thrifty French peasant women kept open house for soldiers. They served us with delicious coffee and thick slices of French bread, for the very reasonable sum of "tuppence." They were always with courteous and kindly respect. Tommy was a great favorite with the French children. They climbed on his lap and rifled his pockets; and they delighted him by talking in his own vernacular. For they were quick to pick up English words and phrases. They sang "Tipperary."

"Hail Britannia!" and "God Save the King!" so quaintly and prettily that the men kept them in their heads at a time.

And so, during a week of stifling heat, we moved slowly forward. The sounds of the guns grew in intensity, from a faint rumbling to a subdued roar, until one evening, sitting in the open windows of a stable loft, we saw the far-off lightnings of bursting shells, and the trench rockets soaring upwards; and we heard bursts of rifle and machine gun fire, very faintly, like the sound of chestnuts popping in an oven.

(To be continued in our next)



Good pipes and good pipe values are here also cigars, cigarettes smoking tobacco and other things smokers want.

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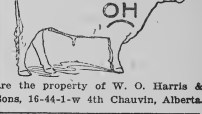
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LADIES COLUMN

Bacterial Tests In Canned Goods Are Not Reliable

Society of American Bacteriologists
Tell Housekeepers to Trust
to Sense of Smell

BOSTON., Dec. 30.—"Trust to your nose." In judging canned goods, was public to-day from the annual convention here of the Society of American Bacteriologists. A paper by Dr. J. R. Esty, of the National Canners Association on bacteriological spoilage in canned foods. It was brought out that bacterial tests for spoilage were not always reliable. Housekeepers were warned to discard all foods that did not "smell right."

"If the nose fails, we are up against it," said one of the scientists.

FILLED COOKIES

1-2 Cupful of Shortening
1 Cupful of Sugar
1 egg
1-2 Cupful of Milk
1 Teaspoonful of Vanilla
3-4 Cupfuls of Flour
4 Teaspoonfuls Baking Powder
Cream shortening, add sugar, beat on egg, milk and vanilla. Add the flour, which has been sifted with the salt and baking powder. Roll out this on a slightly floured board; cut with a cookie cutter and place one teaspoonful of the filling on each cookie, cover with another cookie, press the edges together and bake in a moderate oven twelve to fifteen minutes.

FILLING. 1-2 cupful of chopped raisins. 1-2 cupful of chopped figs, 1-2

MAPLE NUT CAKE

1-3 Cupful Shortening
1 Cupful of Brown Sugar
1-2 Cupful of Milk
1-2 Cupfuls of Flour
2 Teaspoonfuls baking powder
2 Eggs
1 Teaspoonful Vanilla
1 Cupful Chopped nuts
1-4 Teaspoonful of Salt

Cream shortening; add sugar slowly and yolk of eggs and milk; beat well. Sift flour, salt and baking powder together, add to the first mixture. Fold in beaten whites of eggs; add flavoring, and bake in a well greased loaf pan in a moderate oven thirty-five to forty-five minutes. Cover the top with maple icing and sprinkle with chopped nuts while still soft.

MAPLE ICING. 1-1 1/2 cups of sugar, 2 tablespoonfuls of hot milk, 1-2 teaspoonful of butter, 1-2 teaspoonful maple flavoring. Add butter to hot milk and add sugar slowly to make a paste which will spread. Add flavoring, and spread on top and sides of cake.

Wives

Soon after they were married in the day
When brides still count their table-silver daily.
And make love to the plates on the shelves,
Mary had learned a very pretty way
Of sitting on the floor beside the fire.
And near her James, when he came home at night,
And listening while he read the daily news.

One night the head-line bold and big
With wonder,
Told of a man who shot himself,
Because—Because—and then again
Because—

Said James, who sat at rest before the fire,

Wearing the suit he bought for his wedding journey.
And well contented as a man can be.
For six weeks at a time—said happy James;
"Poor fellow—well—he made a mess of life,
It passes me how any man can be
Such a plain fool! Why should he kill himself
Why not just take his grip and cut away—
Take a canoe into the wilderness.
A bronco to the desert, or just walk like any hobo, under the old sky?
No bloody business—maybe a fresh,
That way for me if ever I get stuck.
With more than I can handle...What a fool?"

And pondered in the hearts of women who love.
She laughed, and looked intently at the fire.
Laying one little hand upon his knee,
And kept the saying, and never quite forgot.

Just ten years later, when poor James Linnell
Had lost his little all on the exchange
Playing a game that quicker, sharper men
Could play much better than he, he packed a bag
One night of home and wrote his wife a letter,
Hiding them both together in the coal-bin,
Thinking that he would slip away at night
While Mary and the children were asleep.

When all was quiet he stole down through the hall.
Past Mary's door—needing her quiet kiss
More than he thought a man could ever need
Such little things, but never, never daring
To open her door and look lest she wake up
And hold and keep him with a look, a word.
But when he reached the cellar there he found her.

With her own little satchel in her hand
She said: "I hope you won't mind taking me
I sent for mother, knowing you would go;
She will stay with the babies till we
What was it—boats or horses? I can sail—
Sleep on the ground—cook dinner in a can—
Or anything you like, I'll be a sport!
But I am going—going away with you—
Wherever you go—always—yes—I am."

The Amateur

Bolshevist

The shades of night were falling thick
When through the crowded high-ways passed
A youth, ill-shod and habited,
Who carried high this sign in red:
"Whatever is, is wrong."

His trousers bagged, his hat was

cracked,
His vest important buttons lacked,
The window bow was tied askew,
That slogan seemed to fit him, too;
"Whatever is, is wrong!"

"What makes you bear that thing, my lad?"
I asked. "Is life so really bad,
The game of chance so wholly lost
That you must flout this awful frost;
"Whatever is, is wrong?"

He glared at me through bloodshot eyes;
His glance was one of pained surprise
That there could live a wight so slow
So crass, so dense, as not to know
Whatever is, is wrong.

He groaned. "I wish I had my way!
This world would be remade to-day.
I'd run it on a different plan
And prove to you or any man—

Whatever is, is wrong.
I asked him what plan that might be
But out of all his flung at me—
A cross between a whine and hiss—
Clearly gathered only this:
"Whatever is, is wrong."

TAKING OUT "SHINE"

The shiny places in garments may be remedied by sponging with pure vinegar boiling hot. Rub the vinegar into the material plentifully and vigorously. Then press with a pressing iron as usual. This process should be repeated.

If the men's clothes must be cleaned at home, make a good lather with yellow soap. Use a brush and thoroughly rub the soiled spots, then rinse off with clean water and hang up to dry.

Better an open enemy than a false friend.

You'll Need Coal



YOU'LL NEED COAL FOR NEW YEAR

The winter is only just beginning! The worst of it is yet to come. Take time by the forelock and order your coal now. Do not wait until the last minute and you are down to the wire and you are down to the last shovelful. Preparedness is the order of the day. Do your bit by getting the coal that will insure comfort for your family for the months to come.

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ALBERTA

SPOT CASH

FOR YOUR

CREAM, BUTTER, EGGS & POULTRY

PRICES THIS WEEK

CREAM TAKES A BIG JUMP

SPECIAL

NO. 1

NO. 2

EGGS

BUTTER

SPRING CHICKEN

SPRING CHICKEN

FOWL

FOWL

ROOSTERS

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Ribstone Notes

Mr. and Mrs. Hilker left for their home on Monday.

Miss Ida Russell left on Monday for Treherne, where she expects to remain for some time. We shall all miss her, but wish her a good time, and hope for her speedy return.

Several of our Ribstone folks took in the play and dance in Chauvin on Friday night.

Mr. McAllister left on Wednesday last for Edmonton.

Miss McLaughlin spent a few days visiting with friends around Ribstone.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Dallyn on Thursday January 1st 1920 a son.

M. Raymond and Fred Albright spent the New Year vacation in Ribstone.

Cecil Burton returned to Chauvin on Sunday to attend high school.

Mrs. George Burton and family left on Saturday for their home in Chauvin.

One of the Ribstone cars went to Chauvin on Friday evening.

We are glad to report that Herb Dallyn is still doing well.

**WASHING REQUISITES**

Copper Boilers	\$6.50
Galvanized Boilers	1.50
Wringers, Plain Bearing	5.50
Wringer, Ball Bearings	6.50
Silent Flier Washer	20.00
Glass Wash Boards	.70
Fiber Tubs	2.00
Galvanized Lines, 3 Ft	.60
Spring Pins,	3 doz. for 25
House Lines, to clear up	.50

J. A. MONTJOY, Chauvin. Alberta

Ribstone W. I. Notes

The Chauvin Chronicle received the following letter, requesting publication
Ribstone, Alta
December 4th 1919.
To the Ladies of The Ribstone Women's Institute.
We wish to express to you our sincere

care thanks for the help you have given us in many ways, and for the generous box packed by you all. And while words cannot express our appreciation for your assistance we are very thankful to you for same.
While we have not seen the contents of this box yet we fully know by your past efforts that all will be found very useful as all our clothing was destroyed when our house was burned.

While your Institute is yet young your efforts have been of great assistance to us and others already and while we hope others may not have the misfortune to need help yet we never know when it is coming and hope the Institute may continue its good work to help others as you have helped us.

Again thanking you and wishing the Institute the best of success.
We are Yours Sincerely
MR. & MRS. CLIVE DORLAND,
Prospect Valley
Alberta.

Crooked sticks make crooked shadows.

Envy is a kind of praise.

When rogues fall out, honest men come by there own.

ARTLAND ARGUS

In the "Watrous Signal" of Dec. the 15th, appeared the following paragraph, which will be of interest to the friends in this district of the late Mrs. Storle:

Gone To Her Reward

Mrs. S. Storle, an elderly lady, a former highly respected and honored citizen of Watrous, died last evening after a brief illness. Deceased, who has been living with her son Ralph in Artland, Sask. for nearly two years past, was here on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. D. G. MacDonald, and unfortunately she contracted bronchial pneumonia, to which she succumbed.

Deceased was a staunch Presbyterian, and a living epistle of her faith in, and abiding love of her Saviour, the Lord Jesus. She loved the House of God and invariably seized every opportunity of attending divine worship or casting in her lot with any movement having for its object the betterment of society or the spread of Christianity. Besides the immediate relatives a number of friends will mourn her departure, yet will rejoice in the assurance that she has gone to be with her Lord.

Deceased, whose maiden name was Susan Ralph, was born at Clarendon Centre, Ont., and was married to Jas. Storle, Sept. 21st, 1857. The family consisted of 5 children, 7 girls and 1 boy. Four were at her bedside when she passed away, viz: Mrs. Glenison, Artland Sask.; Mrs. MacDonald, Watrous; Mrs. N. J. Case, Bembridge and Ralph Storle, Artland. Mrs. Jno. Henry, Seattle, Wash.; Mrs. Wm. White, Port Stewart, Ont.

A funeral service will be conducted at the home of Mr. D. C. MacDonald to-night, after which the remains will be taken to Davidson for interment, to be held beside those of her husband who died a number of years ago.

Mr. R. Storle returned to Artland last week.

Brady school house on the 23rd was the scene of a very pleasant social and dance.

The trustees invited all their friends and acquaintances to meet them that evening, and the result was a function largely attended and greatly enjoyed by all those present.

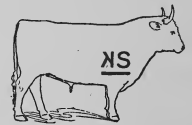
The original intention was to make the affair the occasion for presenting a testimonial to Mr. Lawson, the teacher, that has been subscribed for by some of the parents of the pupils.

Through some unfortunate misunderstanding this was not received in time, and arrangements in regard to it have been deferred for the present.

The secretary of the Grain Growers local has sent us a report of meeting which appears in another column.

CATTLE BRANDED**CATTLE BRANDED**

are the property of E. N. Evans
Edgerton, Alta.



are the property of Thos. Kitching,
Artland, Sask.
Detention after this notice incurs
prosecution.

CATTLE BRANDED

are the property of R. E. Pawsey,
Edgerton, Alberta.

CATTLE BRANDED

are the property of Parcels & Foxwell
Chauvin, Alberta.

CATTLE BRANDED

are the property of Irving Nell,
15-44-1 with Chauvin, P.O.

CATTLE BRANDED

are the property of Jas. Semple,
Box 224, Chauvin, S.E. 18-42-11

BLOTT & HAYHURST

Wise Advice
BUY
OUR FRESH GROCERIES
— RIBSTONE —

STRAW

100 TONS FOR SALE
AT \$3.00 PER TON

A. C. Rose

Artland

R. JUKES

LIFE, FIRE and HAIL INSURANCE
LAND AGENT

ARTLAND

Saskatchewan

OXY-ACETYLENE WELDING**MACHINE WORK****AUTO REPAIRS**

Cylinders Re-bored and Fitted
Winter Overhauling

ALL WORK GUARANTEED First Class Mechanics Employed

STANDARD MACHINISTS LTD
Phone 143 UNIT, SASK. P. O. Box 265

RAW FURS BOUGHT FOR SPOT CASH

COTTON, MUSKRAT, and WEASEL WANTED

LIBERAL GRADING PROMPT PAYMENT

A. J. ROBINSON

E. C. D. BUILDING, CHAUVIN

Auction Sales

IF YOU ARE COTEMPLATING HOLDING AN AUCTION SALE
CALL AT THE OFFICE OF Mr. T. H. SAUL, WHO WILL GIVE
FULL PARTICULARS AND ARRANGE DETAILS.

L. BORREGARD, The AUCTIONEER

CHAUVIN AGENCY

for the

TOFIELD COAL CO..

Per Carload, F.O.B. Chauvin, per ton \$5.00

Retail, Off Car, per ton. \$5.75

Delivered in Town on in bin, per ton, \$6.25

Per Carload, F.O.B. Ribstone, per ton \$5.00

Per Carload, F.O.B. Artland, per ton 5.25

QUOTATIONS FOR OTHER POINTS ON APPLICATION

Call, write, phone, or wire

A. C. NACHTERGALE
Woodland Dairy Building, Chauvin

Many Orders Become Ineffective In New Year

Only Nine Orders-in-Council Remain
Until End of Forthcoming Session.

Tomorrow night at mid-night all orders-in-council passed and enforced by virtue of the war measures act, become ineffective, some hundreds of orders being numbered in those which are no longer law after midnight on December 31. Commenting on this a member of the cabinet stated today that contrary to the interpretations 1, and on nine orders relating to trade and financial matters dealing with the enemy, remain in effect until the

end of the forthcoming session of parliament.

The orders in council passed under the war measures act which will remain are: government control of pulp and paper, sugar, coal and wool, orders governing silver coinage and gold export, trading with enemy and internment of aliens, and the order relating to the war purchasing commission.

Consent being abolished with the new year, the senator's office will be closed as soon as the business in connection with that undertaking can be carried out.

A man who gives his children habits of industry, provides better than by giving them fortunes.

At the working man's house, hunger looks in but dares not enter.



The Smartly-Attired Man

is invariably particular about his overcoat. He wants it cut after a certain model that appeals to him; he wants it to fit properly; he wants a material that suits his taste and that will give him satisfactory service.

LAILEY-TRIMBLE, Limited
MASTER CLOTHES BUILDERS
TORONTO

have a thoroughly skilled organization who know how to make you the kind of overcoat you will be proud to wear.

Their range of new woolsens is of the high quality that particular men insist on, in a fine assortment of weaves and colors.

Whether you need a new overcoat, a suit, or both, you will do well to pay us a visit and let us know what the foremost Canadian designers have produced for your approval.

C. G. FORRYAN

CHAUVIN, ALBERTA

MANY FARM BUYERS ARE NOW IN SIGHT

I KNOW WHERE TO FIND A MAN WITH MONEY FOR THAT FARM
YOU WANT TO SELL, BUT THE PRICE MUST BE RIGHT

TALK IT OVER AT HOME AND BE SURE YOU WANT TO SELL
THEN GIVE ME YOUR LISTING

MY EXPERIENCE AS A "LAND MAN" WILL SAFEGUARD YOUR
INTERESTS WHEN WE COME TO PREPARING DOCUMENTS OF SALE.

A. C. GIFFORD, Chauvin, Alberta

In-Equalities Of Supplementary Revenue Act

By H. E. Spencer (U.F.A. Candidate for Battle River)

On April 13, 1918, An Act was passed by the Alberta Legislature entitled "The Supplementary Revenue Act." According to Sec. 5 of the Act, the tax raised is to Supplement the General Revenue of the Province.

It is a land tax levied in the urban centres at one mill on the dollar and in rural centres at 4¢ on the acre.

These provisions are unfair for the following reasons: Those in the rural districts are paying three times as much on the dollar as the urban dwellers, and the farmer who owns a poor quarter worth only a thousand dollars pays as much as his neighbour who happens to have land worth three times as much in the same municipality.

Sec. 4 of the Act empowers a Supplementary Tax Commission to reduce the assessment in the country from four to two cents an acre, if he thinks fit.

As it is impossible for one official to pronounce a fair judgement on lands all over the province, one would naturally surmise that information would be welcomed from the Municipal Councils in regard to lands in their several vicinities. However this does not appear to have been the case. For not only did numerous councils protest against the heavy levy, but the tax was adversely criticised at the Municipal Convention, to no avail.

At the U.F.A. Convention, in January, held in Edmonton, resolutions were submitted condemning the inequality of this tax; and the delegates denounced it in no uncertain voice.

It was one of the important subjects the U.F.A. Executive presented to the Provincial Cabinet a short time after the convention. At that meeting the ministers admitted that the tax was working badly. Probably on account of the above public criticism, an Amendment to the Act was passed this year. It does not come into operation until January 1st 1920; so the farmers have to shoulder an undue burden of taxation for two years. It is doubly unfortunate that these years should have produced poor harvests.

The amendment leaves the taxation in urban centres at one mill on the dollar and the country taxation is to be levied on an assessment basis. This will be fairer between farmer and farmer, but by Sec. 3 the Lieutenant-Governor is empowered to place whatever rate he sees fit on rural lands.

The unfair part of the Act is the fact that the urban assessment is fixed at one mill on the dollar, while the country can be taxed without limit, and in this case, not by the people's duly elected members, but by the Lieutenant-Governor. Who would think we lived in a democratic country?

At the present time the country pays about three times as much on the dollar in regard to this tax as the urban centres.

To present this injustice in a clearer light, let us convert this tax into merchandise. Then our urban dweller paying ten for a pair of shoes, the same would be charged thirty dollars to the rural customer.

A suit of clothes to the city dweller might cost \$40, but the man following the basic industry would pay in proportion \$120 for the same suit.

The farmer does not wish to get away from paying his share of the cost of government, but he sees no reason why the same rate should not be imposed on all assessments, whether urban or rural.

HENRY E. SPENCER, Edgerton.

Grasp no more than thy hand will hold.

Screecham—He was a wise poet who remarked that in this world a man must either hammer or snail.

Pegham—Oh, I don't know. It seems that most of them are bellows.

Merchant—You can put that cloth at twenty-five and nine a yard.

Clerk—Twenty-five and nine a yard. The coat was three and tuppence.

I care about cost? This is a sale regardless of cost.—Blighty London

Mr. Pott—(wildly)—"You don't mean to tell me it cost you \$27, to get that hat trimmed? That certainly is the limit!" Mrs. Pott—"Why I understand that it cost some men more than that to get trimmed in a poker game."

Without fault lacks salt.

CATTLE BRANDED



are the property of George Reynolds Chauvin, Alberta.

HORSES BRANDED



are the property of E. N. Evans, Edgerton Alta.

CATTLE BRANDED



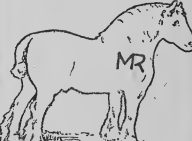
are the property of Fred Holbrook Chauvin, Alberta.

HORSES BRANDED 6



are the property of Omir Cote, Chauvin, Alberta.

HORSES BRANDED



are the property of A. W. Robinson, 14-41-1 with Chauvin

CATTLE BRANDED



are the property of L. O. Levesque, 7-42-1, w 4th, Chauvin, Alberta.

HORSES BRANDED



are the property of A. E. Keith, Chauvin, Alberta.

When a lady boarded a street car at Leger wearing a little tri-colored ribbon a german officer ordered her to remove the emblem. Three times he repeated this order, then he rose from his seat and tore it from her coat.

"It's easier to take that than Paris isn't it?" She calmly asked.

CATTLE BRANDED



are the property of L. A. Cayford Chauvin, Alberta.

CATTLE BRANDED



are the property of Surrette Bros Chauvin, Alberta.

PHONE 26—WHEN NEEDING COAL—PHONE 26

Why Leave Your Horses Standing Out In The Cold?
Bring Your Own Feed And Stand Here For .25c

CHAUVIN LIVERY BARN

Good Horses and Careful Drivers
Commercial Trade: A Speciality
Dray Line In Connection

W. JOHNSTON, Proprietor

PHONE NO. 26

CHAUVIN, Alberta

The Farmer-Banker Alliance

You go to your lawyer for legal advice; to the doctor for medical advice; why not to The Merchants Bank for financial advice?

If you want a loan to buy cattle, hogs or equipment—if you want information as to how to invest money—come to those who make a business of financial matters, and are in a position to give you sound and impartial advice.



THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Head Office: Montreal. Established 1884.
CHAUVIN BRANCH, F. W. ANDERSON, Manager.
Sub-Agency at Arltand open Thursdays.
EDGERTON BRANCH, S. J. BOYD, Manager.

Why Your Dollar Looks Like Ninety Cents

As the "Cobalt Nugget" puts it, in forcible Northern Ontario vernacular, "when a 'guy' gets you down and rubs it in, you take it with the best possible grace, gritting your teeth and taking consolation from the old adage that 'the worm will turn.'"

All of which is apropos of the exchange situation, between Canada and the United States, when American money advanced 4 1/2 per cent premium to 11 per cent premium, almost overnight. To see the Canadian dollar look like 89c in New York was a bitter blow to Canadians—particularly to those who had ordered large stocks of commodities from the U.S., and were faced with the problem of paying double the premium they had expected. Again quoting the Nugget:—

"There may be some who think that nations are not mean with one another in this way, but past events serve to show that when it comes to turning sharp corners the States has it."

The Ottawa Journal recalls the time when the tables were turned:

"After the Civil War there were strikes, riots, inflated prices, and misgivings for the future. History is repeating. Sit tight, laugh when you can. And things will become normal in good time."

There is no sentiment about the exchange rate between countries the "Financial Post" points out. It is business solely. As the "London Advertiser" points out:

"Canada is to-day purchasing from the United States three times more than she is selling the United States. Cut down on our imports and increase the volume of our exports and we will presently secure the balance of trade between the two countries, which will bring the exchange rate back to normal."

The "Toronto Star" looks upon the recent exchange rise with equanimity, and optimism, and says:

"Conditions will become normal when the world gets to work again. Canada is comparatively well off, but still needs more production of necessities and less consumption of luxuries. Those who pay any price that is asked in order to gratify their desire for luxuries are acting against the public interest."

The trade balance can be redressed several newspapers point out, by ceasing to buy luxuries—autos, high priced books, etc.—in the United States. In this connection the "Toronto Globe" says:

MONEY TO LOAN

On Improved Farm Lands
Five to Ten Years Terms
Interest Rate, Eight Per cent

A. C. GIFFORD, CHAUVIN, Alberta

FOR 'PROMPT' DRAY SERVICE

— PHONE 32 —

D. E. CAHILL, CHAUVIN

ROYAL GEORGE HOTEL

EDMONTON ALBERTA
OVER 100 ROOMS, With Running Hot and Cold Water
TWENTY-FIVE WITH PRIVATE BATHS
Best Rooms En Suite in the City

GRILL ROOM OPEN FROM 6.30 a.m., to 10.00 p.m., daily

EUROPEAN PLAN: FROM \$10.00 to \$30.00
In the Heart of the Shopping and Theatrical District
JAMES GRAHAM, Manager

"The exchange brake begins to work in lessening the importation of luxuries from the United States. It is a pity that the process cannot be done Canadian importers of necessary raw materials are hard hit by a premium of ten per cent on the American dollar."

That this is not an opportune time for propaganda of free trade ideas by Premier Drury, of Ontario, is the opinion of the "Hamilton Herald"

"It does not seem a good time for the United Farmers of Ontario and the rest of the country to be agitating for the removal of all customs barriers and the ushering in of an era of absolute free trade. . . . There is only one way in which the heavy exchange handicap of Canadian commerce can be removed. That way is the lessening of the trade balance against us. This cannot be done either by diminishing the volume and value of our imports from the States or by increasing our exports to the States."

The "Winnipeg Telegram" sums up what conditions are necessary to redress unfavorable balance:

"The purchase of Canadian goods when obtainable, thus lessening the quantity imported; the bending of the energies of all our people to produce more foreexport are among the factors that will tell in bringing exchange back to normal all par basis. If this is so, let us retrace our steps, and let Canadians buy Canadian goods up to the limit."

It is said that a "Buy in Canada" campaign, on extensive educational and propaganda lines, may be inaugurated by the Canadian Government, but editorial writers/foah that this may not accomplish as much as is hoped, for people will continue to buy in the cheapest market.

The "Mail and Empire" suggests that the exchange "odds may be aggravated by manipulators," and advises the Government to investigate. The Hamilton "Times" sees good as well as bad in the situation, and draws attention to the fact that:

"The adverse rate of the tariff acts like a protective tariff in keeping American goods out of the country, and is forcing Canada to depend more upon herself."

Sir Henry Drayton, Canada's new Finance Minister, succinctly gives the cause: Canada is buying for cash and selling for credit—paying cash in the U.S., selling to Roumania, for one, on long credit terms. The Toronto "World" says:

"Indeed it might have been better to have sold our entire crop for to the United States, instead of selling it to Greece and other countries in credit."

Unremedial suggestion thrown out by the Finance Minister is thus lauded by the Nelson "News":

"Sir Henry's suggestion that more American money should be invested in Canada is a good one. The field for profitable investment in this country has hardly been scratched. Canada needs more capital and will pay well those who provide it."

The Guelph "Mercury" is facetious, and suggests retaliation on the "cart-wheel" dollars minted in the U.S., with "about fifty cents' worth of real silver in 'em" by making a "charge for carrying 'em around."

Saskatchewan's Expenditure For Education

Progress of the Educational System in the Rural Districts

Since the inception of the province of Saskatchewan in 1905, no less than \$1,200,000 has been expended by the provincial government for education, according to a statement just provided by the Hon. Charles Dunning, provincial treasurer.

During this period, Mr. Dunning stated, public accounts showed a total expenditure for education of \$8,631,000. A further \$1,200,000 represented the proceeds of the supplementary revenue tax used for the advancement of education. The progress of the educational system in the rural districts of Western Canada is understood when it is realized that the majority of the monies raised through the various schools taxes and grants is expended in the establishment and maintenance of schools for the education of farmers' children.

"Hello, Pat! Hard at work!"
"What, man! I'm foolin' the boss. He thinks I'm working, and I've just carried this same lot of mortar up and down all day!"

"Ma, do cows and bees go to heaven?"
"Mercy, child what a question! Why?"

"Cause if they don't the milk and honey the pracher said was up there must all be cupped stuff."

The pullets in the pen fed tankage in the meat scraps pen, and 3.32 scraps pen and 50.42 in the no meat.

Many a physician would die of starvation if paid only for the patients he cured.

You have been promising yourself a Kodak for a long time. This is the choicest time of year to make your selection. There are few places in Western Canada that can boast of the natural scenery that we have in our own surroundings. There is no way you can tell this to your friends so well as with the Kodak, for the Kodak is the true faithful friend. The Kodak is made by the Eastman Co. Rochester, N.Y., and Toronto, Can-

Meddle not with dirt; some of it will stick to your fingers.

C. C. McKechnie the Chauvin druggist makes a specialty of Eye testing and claims more than ordinary success in that line. Over three hundred and fifty cases already fit in Chauvin, ranging from 8 years to 80.

C. C. McKECHNIE
Optician & Druggist

ANCIENT FREE & ACCEPTED MASONS

ALBION LODGE, NO. 97
CHAUVIN, ALBERTA



Meets first Thursday in month
Visitors Welcome
H. N. Freeman, W.M.
J. A. Montjoy, Sec. P.M.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF RILSTONE, NO. 421

Municipal Voters List

Chauvin, Alberta, Dec. 15 1919

Any person who claims the right to vote at the next Municipal Election of Councillors by reason of being the wife, husband, son or daughter of a resident elector, must register with the Secretary on or before the 15th day of December. The only condition is that such wife, husband, son or daughter of such resident elector or must also be a resident of the Municipal District. Any resident elector may register for his relative; and such registration will be entered upon a special list following the list of resident ratepayers.

Where any resident rate-payer has paid all taxes up to and including the 1st day of December last but one preceding the election, such wife, husband, son or daughter will be entitled to a vote in the same manner as the resident elector himself.

TOM H. SAUL,
Secretary-Treasurer.

EDENGLASSIE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1973

Annual Meeting Of Ratepayers

Public Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Ratepayers will be held at Edenglassie School at two o'clock in the afternoon, Friday January 21st 1920.

A. PETRIE, Chairman.
T. H. SAUL, Secretary

CHAUVIN SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2195

Annual Meeting Of Ratepayers

Public Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Ratepayers of the Chauvin School District will be held at Chauvin School at two o'clock in the afternoon, Saturday January 10th 1920.

D. G. COLE, Chairman
T. H. SAUL, Secretary

Farmers

This Winter I Am Purchasing

HIDES, FURS,
POULTRY
and CREAM

TOP PRICES PAID

COME IN AND SEE ME FOR ABOVE MENTIONED ARTICLES
SATISFACTION TO ALL GUARANTEED

A. C. NACHTERGAELE
Woodland Dairy Building, Chauvin

FRESH EGGS ARE CASH

Get More Cash By Giving Your Hens

OYSTER SHELL

Nest Eggs Also in Stock

G. W. ALLAN & Co, Chauvin

ADVERTISEMENT

An answer to false and malicious reports.

Last week there was a petition in circulation to procure the Draying monopoly of Chauvin. Among other things said in argument in favor of it was that when Cahill quits in the spring he would make the ones not signing come to time. Now as I said when entering the business I am in it to stay and hope I can retain my present patronage and acquire any new patrons who want good service at "Live and let Live" prices. I hope to do this without petitioning and using intimations or any other low, false and contemptible means to acquire it.

Signed, D. E. CAHILL

LOST: RED GELDING BRANDED

22 on left hind leg, water-crack on front leg, St. Jean, Bros Chauvin 294p

FOR SALE: GARAGE 30x34 LATE-owned by W. Vanderlip, Apply George Burton, Chauvin. 294p

STRAYED: TO MY BUNCH, ONE red Yearling Heifer, brand not readable, horns incline up and out, white star on forehead. Owner to pay expenses. E. B. Lang, Chauvin. 19p

OVERLAND CAR IN GOOD CONDITION: Will Sell, or Trade for Stock, Henry Johnson, Box 104, Chauvin 9p

FOR SALE: CREAM SEPARATOR Will exchange for young hogs or calf. WANTED: TO BUY YOUNG HOGS state price and age. Apply Adolph Huf. St. Dunn, Alta.

LOST: SECTION OF WAGON Endgate. Owner can recover by paying advertisement Chronicle.

STRAYED: TO MY PREMISES One Roan Steer, 18 months old, indistinct brand left ribs, Owner requested to prove property, pay expenses and take them away. George Bell, 441-1 Chauvin.

LOST: SORREL Mare, COMING 5 years, branded on right jaw S stripe on face, Tom Smith, Butte.

STRAYED: From A. B. Kenyon One Red whitefaced Cow, with black calf B on left hip; Finder will be rewarded. A. B. Kenyon E 1-2 30-4-2, Edgerton 294p

WANTED TO RENT: HALF-SECTION LAND WITH MACHINERY and shares, 1920; reply Box 292, Chronicle office, Chauvin 292x

FOR SALE OR TRADE: ALBERTA House Restaurant, Chauvin, Apply Chronicle Office.

FOR SALE: THREE MILK COWS all milking. In calf, also some calves. G. Sikil Oxtville.

FOR SALE OR TRADE: ONE Registered choice young Aberdeen Bull E. A. Pitman, Chauvin.

FOR SALE: FIVE REGISTERED Hereford Bulls of the best breeding, Nelson & Son, Ribstone. 288x

BEEF FOR SALE: APPLY H. Michel N.W. 12-44-28 3rd Arland, Sask.

LOST: ONE RED HEIFER, 18 months old, branded, S H right shoulder, suitable reward for information. C. Henderson, N. E. 10-46-2 Oxtville. 294p

STRAYED: ONTO MY PREMISES One red heifer, 18 months old, few white spots, branded (hat

brand) left shoulder, C. Henderson, N. E. 10-46-2 Oxtville. 295p

LOST: ONE RED AND WHITE Bull calf 9 months old, branded with diamond E, on left rib; also one three years old boy gelding, with white spot in forehead, forelock cut short last spring, Martin Erickson, Chauvin, Alberta. 294p

STRAYED: ONTO MY PREMISES One spotted red and white yearling line, indistinct brand on right ribs, Notch in right ear, John Dalrymple, Ribstone. 293p

STRAYED: ONTO MY PREMISES Yearling Red Steer, little white on belly, forehead and tail, no visible brand, F. Manson, Chauvin. Owner can recover on payment. 294p

STRAYED: ONTO MY PREMISES One Red Steer, coming 3 years, branded S 6 left hip. E. Aalborg, Oxtville, Alta.

NEW RIBSTONE SCHOOL DISTRICT, No. 3409

Annual Meeting Of Ratepayers

Public Notice is hereby given that the Annual meeting of the Ratepayers of the New Ribstone School District will be held at the Municipal Hall Ribstone, on Friday, January 9th 1920, at 2 p.m.

J. L. CORRIVEAU, Secretary.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE

Chauvin Agricultural Society Column

Feather Eating

If the hens are fed liberally with meal food, there should not be any trouble with feather eating. Lack of this starts the vice and once the birds get a taste of the rice and other material in the quills, it is very hard to handle them unless they get blood or raw meat in some form or other. Carbulated yaseline put on the heads of all the birds may also help to stop it, but with this the flock should be given what food was lacking, and in this way remove the cause. Jack rabbits make a very convenient form of meat food. Cut green beans, butchering offal and so on should be used if they are available.—Nor-West Farmer.

Renting On Shares

The common method of renting land on a crop and live stock share basis is for the tenant to furnish all labor, the work horses and machinery, and half of the feeding and breeding stock. The owner furnishes half the feed, pays half the threshing bill and frequently half the twine and furnishes the seed. Each party then gets half of the crop-add, and half the increase from live stock.

If the owner furnishes the machinery and the live stock in addition to the land, the tenant would likely furnish all the feed for the horses and cattle and pay all operating expenses, real estate taxes and insurance on buildings. A lease giving the tenant half of the grain produced with the owner furnishing the seed would be a fair division. If the owner should prefer not to furnish the seed then the tenant should get two-thirds of the grain. In regard to cattle where the owner's expense only includes interest, depreciation and risk, while the tenant furnishes feed and labor, the tenant should get two-thirds of the increase and two-thirds of the receipts from dairy products, of any.—Nor-West Farmer.

Fire Insurance Pays

The other night Alberta farmer went out to the stable to do his chores. The lantern was hung on a hook beside one of the horses. The horse kicked the lantern off the hook and it exploded in his ear. Immediately the stable was in flames. The man succeeded in getting out the horses, but the building was a total loss. The dispatch which carried this news item to the papers ended with the statement that the loss was three thousand dollars with no insurance. Have you ever noticed how often news items about farm fires end the same way?

Going without fire insurance on buildings worth insuring, and nearly any building is worth insuring these days, is running contrary to a business law founded on long experience. No man can afford to carry alone the risk of his buildings being burned down. Keep the farm buildings insured; take all precautions to prevent fires and you will be as well protected against loss from fire as it is possible to be. Mutual fire insurance is the best safeguard against fire loss on the farm.—Nor-West Farmer.

advanced in common with that of machinery can be reduced by giving it good care and prolonging its life, and day possible of service out of it before it goes to the scrap heap.

Fire Styles "Did your husband get any decorations in the war?" Mrs. Styles "No; but he learned how to cook."



CHAUVIN LODGE NO. 93 L.O.O.F. Meets every Wednesday. Visiting Brothers Welcome. P. H. Perry, N.G. T. H. Saul Secy.

LAURA SECORD LODGE NO. 60 Rebekah Order L.O.O.F. Meets First and Third Tuesday each month. Visiting Members Welcome. V. M. Perry, N.G.

Seed Grain

Seed Grain For Unpatented Dominion Lands

Any resident ratepayers of unpatented Crown Lands who requires Seed Grain for the Spring of 1920 should make application now. The forms are all ready. T. H. SAUL, Chauvin.

CHAUVIN SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2195

NOTICE OF PROCEEDINGS

TO ALL RATE-PAYERS HAVING TAXES UNPAID

I beg to inform you that at the meeting of the School Board on the 15th instant, the trustees instructed me to advise you that all taxes owing to this School District must be paid not later than the 15th day of December 1919; and that proceedings must be taken for the recovery of any taxes remaining unpaid after that date. A notice is being sent out to each person affected by this order; after which no further notice will be issued. Your obedient servant, T. H. SAUL Secy./Treas.

Good Roads The Concern Of All

"Road improvement is fundamentally an economic problem and affects either directly or indirectly our entire citizenship, regardless of whether its members live in the country, the town or the crowded city; regardless of whether they drive a pleasure car, a lumber wagon, or walk the streets of the tenement district. The greatest direct benefits will come to the users of the road; but in each instance there are direct benefits reaching a greater number of people, and hence a greater importance finally than the direct benefits."—S. E. BRADT.

See men as they rise—do not look at them through the medium of your own doctrines.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH

SUNDAY JANUARY 11th 1920

11 a.m. Sunday School
11 a.m. Service at Prosperity.
3 p.m. Service at Killarney
7:30 p.m. Service at Chauvin

SUBJECT—How a Guest Revolutionized a Home.
Mrs. Forryan will sing a Solo.

The choir will meet in the church on Sunday evening 6:45 p.m. for practice.

The Young People's Guild will meet on Wednesday 7th January at 8 p.m. in the church.

EGLESE DU SACRE COEUR CHAUVIN

GRAND MIERS 10:30 a.m.

FAISSÉ MIERS 8:30 a.m.

The First Friday of each month: The Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament at 8 p.m.

Rev. Pere Huot Chauvin

The City Meat Market

ALL KINDS OF FRESH KILLED BEEF AT THE RIGHT PRICES

ANCHOVIES & FINNAN HADDIES
WHITEFISH SALMON HERRINGS
FRESH & PREPARED LUDEFISK
MINCE MEAT DILL PICKLES

PARCELS & FOXWELL CHAUVIN ALBERTA.

HOW TO EFFECT A BIG SAVING ON LUBRICANTS and GREASES

NOW IS THE TIME TO BOOK YOUR ORDERS FOR NEXT SEASONS REQUIREMENTS. By booking your orders now you will assure yourself against the almost certain advances in price. In the event of a fall in price on any of our lines you will receive delivery at the lower price. By booking your order now you will effect the greatest saving in cost and you will assure yourself of your full supply at the time you need it.

A. E. KEITH AGENT

TUMBLING DOWN BUILDINGS

WHY ALLOW YOUR STOCK TO SHIVER IN THE COLD WHEN WE CAN FURNISH AT A MODERATE COST LUMBER AND BUILDING PAPER TO DO YOUR REPAIR WORK SEE US FOR PRICES BEFORE BUYING

WHEN BUYING YOUR COAL

DON'T FORGET THAT WE ARE SELDOM OUT OF THE BEST GRADES OBTAINABLE AND THAT ALL OUR CUSTOMERS CAN DEPEND ON US DOING OUR UTMOST TO KEEP THE "HOME FIRES BURNING" WHEN COAL IS SCARCE

YOU GET BEST QUALITY AND HONEST SERVICE WHEN DEALING WITH US

The Imperial Lumber Co.

FRANK FAHNER, Manager

CHAUVIN, ALBERTA